

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2571.

## JAPAN HAS SHIPPED 200,000 TROOPS ABROAD AND IS MOBILIZING MORE

### Scouts of Both Armies Collide North of Ping-Yang and Russians Retreat.

### Transport Shinshi Maru, With a Hawaiian History, Wrecked at Chemulpo—French Officer Arrested for Trying to Sell Naval Secrets to Japan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NAGASAKI, March 11.—Up to date 200,000 troops have been shipped from Japan. A second army corps is being mobilized.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS RETREAT.

TOKIO, March 11.—Japanese and Russian scouts have collided north of Ping Yang. The Russians retreated.

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, March 11.—A non-commissioned officer named Martin has been arrested for attempting to sell naval secrets to Japan.

WAS FAMOUS IN HONOLULU.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The transport Shinshi Maru has been wrecked at Chemulpo.

The Japanese steamer Shinshi Maru is well known in Honolulu as she was one of the vessels which, during the republic, brought numerous Japanese emigrants here who were not permitted to land. A provision of the Hawaiian law at that time was to the effect that each emigrant should have \$50 of his own money in pocket at time of landing. The authorities held up the Shinshi Maru and after numerous delays declared that the immigrants did not own the money they displayed. The emigrants appealed to their government. Later the Naniwa, a Japanese cruiser, came here to demand \$150,000 damages because the steamer and two others which had met with a like fate could not land their passengers. On the arrival of the Naniwa there was something of a panic and the Hawaiian government, acting on advice from Washington, paid the sum of \$75,000 as damages. H. E. Cooper was minister of foreign affairs in Hawaii at the time of this incident.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 10.—The Japanese fleet

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF VLADIVOSTOK AFFAIR

Miki Saito, Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, received the following cablegram from Minister Takahira last evening giving details of the Japanese bombardment of Vladivostok:

Washington, March 10th.

Miki Saito, Honolulu.

The official report of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, commanding the Second (cruiser) Squadron runs as follows:

"On the sixth instant our squadron approached the northeastern forts of Vladivostok and demonstratively bombarded the port from 2 p. m. for about forty minutes and then withdrew. We could see the Russian artillery lined up on the forts but they did not respond to our fire.

"In the morning of the next day, the seventh instant, our squadron surveyed American Bay and Streroku Bay but did not find the enemy's fleet in those places. At noon on the same day we returned to Vladivostok and approached the east of the entrance to that port but our examination of the place gave us no indication of the presence of the enemy's squadron in that harbor.

"Later we surveyed Possiet Bay but the enemy's fleet was not there."

TAKAHIRA.

American Bay is about thirty-five miles east of Vladivostok. Streroku Bay is between American Bay and Vladivostok. Possiet Bay is about thirty-five miles south of Vladivostok. Vladivostok is situated on a peninsula between Amur Bay and Ousouri Bay. The entrance to Vladivostok from the northeastern forts, or Ousouri Bay, is between the mainland of the peninsula and some small islands. The main entrance is through Amur Bay so the above dispatch indicates that the Japanese fleet did not reach the main entrance to the harbor. The Japanese cruised for a distance of about seventy miles along the coast in front of Vladivostok. The dispatch indicates that Admiral Kamimura's chief mission was to find the Russian squadron of four vessels. Kamimura's squadron is made up entirely of cruisers.

## ONE OF THE LOCAL BILLS NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

### Complete Text of the Measure Amending the Organic Law Which Delegate Kuhio Introduced By Request of Local Parties.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole (by request) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A Bill to amend section sixty-four of "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" as to modify certain sections of the election law of said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section sixty-four is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 64. The rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections set forth in Ballou's Compilation, Civil Laws, Appendix, and the list of registering districts and precincts appended are continued in force with the following changes, to wit:

"Strike out the preliminary proclamation and sections one to twenty-six, inclusive, sections thirty, thirty-nine, and fifty-five, the second and third paragraphs of section forty-eight, the second paragraph of section fifty, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six.

"Amend section twenty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 27. Whenever the convenience of electors may so require, the governor and the secretary of the Territory shall set apart two or more precincts in each district, of which there shall be as many as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one election precinct to be not more than two hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained; and each precinct so established shall have its separate polling place. Provided, That no change shall hereafter be made as to the boundaries of any precincts within thirty days of an election."

"In section twenty-nine strike out all after the word 'Nihau' and in lieu thereof insert: 'The boards of registration existing at the date of the approval of this Act shall go out of office, and new boards, which shall consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose terms of office shall be four years. Appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session shall be valid until the succeeding meeting of that body.'

"In section thirty-one strike out 'the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,' and insert in lieu thereof 'the twenty-fifth day of August and the fifth day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four.'

"Strike out the words 'and the detailed record' in sections fifty-two and one hundred and twelve.

"Strike out the word 'marshal' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'high sheriff.'

"Strike out of section fifty-three the words 'except as provided in section one hundred and fourteen hereof.'

"In sections fifty-three, fifty-four,

fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, seventy-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and thirteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof the words 'secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, paragraph three, strike out 'interior office' and insert 'office of the secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, first paragraph, after the words 'candidate for election' insert 'to the legislature;' and in the last paragraph strike out the word 'only.'

"Strike out the word 'elective' in section sixty-four.

"In sections sixty-four, sixty-eight, and seventy-two strike out the words 'minister of the interior' or 'minister' wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the word 'governor.'

"Amend section sixty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 67. At least forty days before any election the governor shall issue an election proclamation and transmit copies of the same to the several boards of inspectors throughout the Territory or where such election is to be held."

"Amend section seventy so that it will read:

"Sec. 70. When an election is ordered the governor shall appoint from each precinct, from the electors thereof whose names appear upon the last registration roll of voters of said district, two inspectors, two judges, and two clerks; the inspectors, judges and clerks to be apportioned equally between the two political parties which, respectively cast the highest and the next highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last general election; the inspectors and judges so appointed shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. Such board of election shall canvass the votes for such precinct, and must be present at the closing of the polls. The members of said board shall relieve each other in the duties of canvassing the ballots, which may be conducted by at least half of the whole number, but the final certificate shall be signed by a majority of the whole. No person shall be eligible to act as an officer of election at any precinct who has been employed in any official capacity in the Territory within ninety days next preceding any election. The inspector may appoint judges and clerks if, during the progress of an election, any judge or clerk ceases to act."

"Strike out all of sections seventy-five, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. All officers upon whom is imposed by the provisions of this law or any subsequent law of the Territory of Hawaii the duty of designating polling places shall cause such polling places to be suitably provided with a ballot box."

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began a bombardment of the city at midnight last night and continued until 8 o'clock this morning.

TOKIO, Japan, March 10.—Admiral Kimimura reports that the bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese fleet was very effective. No losses are reported in the fleet.

PARIS, France, March 10.—Russia has entered a vigorous protest against the activity of Chinese troops on the Manchurian border. Bands of Chinese regulars are harassing the Russian troops in direct violation of China's declaration of neutrality.

CANOA, Crete, March 10.—The Russian torpedo-boat that recently sailed from Port Said for here was lost on the trip. The crew was rescued.

## WELL-PAID COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President has fixed the salary of the Canal Commissioners at \$12,000 per annum.

## STORM ON THE COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—One of the worst storms experienced in years is raging along the Pacific Coast. Great damage has been done shipping though no serious wrecks have yet been reported. A few buildings have been blown down by the terrific force of the wind. Telegraph wires all along the Coast are prostrated. This morning a train was blown off the track at Alameda.

## MAD MULLAH CAMPAIGN.

BRESBERA, Somaliland, March 10.—General Manning, commanding the British forces, surprised the Mad Mullah's forces today, killing 150. Three thousand camels were captured.

## THE PEARL HARBOR MAP

### May Yet Be Exhibited At St. Louis Fair.

The profile map of Pearl Harbor is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War for exhibition at St. Louis, to be afterwards left in Washington for the information of Senators and Representatives. This plan has not been definitely decided upon, although Commissioner Macfarlane and Governor Carter have conferred on the subject and the offer will be made to Secretary Taft.

The Board of Agriculture has made a request that the collection of fruits and of Hawaiian woods be given it and an exhibit will probably be made in the new quarters at the government nursery. The Board will have the woods cut and polished if they are turned over to it. The school and fish exhibit are both to be placed in the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Commissioner Macfarlane would still like to see the Territory represented at the St. Louis fair. Some time ago he wrote to Secretary Reeves of the possibility of Hawaii being unable to make a display the exposition, and in reply received an urgent request that such action be not taken. Mr. Reeves was emphatic in the statement that such a course would be the worst mistake that the Territory could possibly make, and gave convincing reasons why the exhibit should not be abandoned.

"I believe myself that it will be a great mistake," said Commissioner Macfarlane yesterday. "If the Territory is unable to make a display at St. Louis at its own expense, then the community should do something, in my opinion. Hawaii will be the only State or territory in the Union which will not be represented at the fair. I have placed the matter up to the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, but neither body has taken any action."

"So far there has been no expense attached to the preparations for an exhibit. In the statement I made to the governor there was no charge for salaries of any kind, and so far I have borne all the expenses of correspondence, etc., out of my own pocket. I have no personal interest in the matter, and Secretary Reeves of the St. Louis Fair Commission has rendered every assistance in his power, so we were not out the expense of sending a man to St. Louis to arrange the details of the exhibit. Mr. Funston who is a fair commissioner, now on a visit here, is also of the opinion that it will be a mistake to allow the opportunity to slip by without acting. He believes that if the government is unable to do it, then the community should come to the rescue. He says we miss the opportunity of telling forty million people of the beauties and attractions of Hawaii."

"It simply means that if we do not make a proper display, Hawaii will still be known to the world at large as the home of the hula dancer and nothing else. It looks now as if the Midway show from here will be the only representation of the islands, excepting the fruit display made by the Department of Agriculture."

"I am making an effort now to have the profile map of Pearl Harbor, which shows the location of the channel, the proposed fortifications and buildings, shown at the World's Fair. Governor Carter has promised to write to the Secretary of War in regard to the matter, offering him the map, and asking that he arrange for its exhibition at St. Louis. If this can be done, it will be at least something for Hawaii. The map is not yet completed but will be very shortly. The fish exhibit will go to the Promotion Committee and the woods and fruits probably to the Board of Agriculture which has made a request for them."

Commissioner Macfarlane only recently sent a notification to Secretary Reeves, that it has been finally determined not to make an exhibit at St. Louis and has not had time for a reply.

## Coal Steamers in Hands of Russians.

SUEZ, Feb. 23.—The steamers laden with coal for Japan captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers are reported to be the British steamer Ettrickdale from Barry, February 3d, for Sakang, the British steamer Frankby from Barry, February 3d, for Hongkong, and the Norwegian steamer Matilda from Penarth, January 30th, for Sasebo.

## Chinese Soldiers Go to Frontier.

PEKIN, Feb. 23.—Since February 23d four troop trains have left Pao Ting Fu for the Northeastern frontier. The last contingent leaves today on two trains, completing the force of 10,000 men. These troops are all regulars and their equipment is excellent. They will be replaced by troops from Shan Tung province.

## HEAVY FIRE LOSS

### Schuman Carriage Warehouse In Ashes.

### Fire Department Has Tough Job In Kakaako.

With horses pulling fire wagons through mud knee deep and having to lay such long lengths of hose that it was sometime before water could be secured the firemen had a big tussle with a fire that had a long start of them in a carriage repository on Laniwai street, Kakaako, after two o'clock this morning. For over an hour the building was burning fiercely and had there been any wind it would have been very dangerous to surrounding property.

A little after half past one o'clock this morning Officer Mullettner was in Laniwai street, Kakaako, scouring up the witnesses to the suicide of Albert Kaiser. He glanced at the big carriage building and noticed flames through a crack in the roof. He turned in an alarm from the nearest box and the firemen were soon on the scene. For some reason no water was turned into the hose until perhaps five or ten minutes after the hose had been laid to the burning building and the firemen stood holding the nozzle. The building was a one story, wooden structure, having a galvanized iron roof. It was filled with carriages and the iron roof collapsing and falling upon these produced a big mass of flames. The firemen smashed in the doors and poured tons of water on the burning vehicles but it was after half past two before the fire had been completely mastered.

The burned building and its contents were the property of the Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd., and it is stated that its contents represented a heavy stock of vehicles of great value. The Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., represents a consolidation of the former company, the C. F. Herrick Carriage Company, and the Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. The Laniwai street warehouse is understood to have contained a large stock of goods taken over by this consolidation, the remainder of the stock being carried at the store in the Alexander Young building and in the basement storage rooms attached to it.

It was impossible this morning to communicate with any member of the Schuman company as to the extent of the loss or the amount of the insurance and no particulars could be obtained as to how the fire originated. The "all out" whistle was blown at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

## Heavy Traffic Across Siberia.

IRKUTSK, Feb. 23.—The movement of troops on the Transsiberian Railroad has attained unprecedented proportions. All trains from Manchuria are crowded with women and children and the station here is filling with refugees waiting an opportunity to return to Russia, many of them remaining two days before being able to continue their journey.

A locomotive broke through the ice on Lake Baikal, near the shore, and sank, but no loss of life has been reported.